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The Strategic Integration of Anglicisms in Romanian Intelligence Discourse

Iulia PARA*

Abstract: The integration of Anglicisms into Romanian intelligence terminology represents a dynamic linguistic evolution shaped by globalization, geopolitical alignments, and sector-specific requirements. This study conducts an in-depth examination of the phonological, morphological, syntactic, and semantic adaptation of these borrowings, assessing their role in enhancing professional communication, operational clarity, and linguistic identity. By analyzing patterns of lexical assimilation, the research identifies key areas where Anglicisms facilitate intelligence operations while also evaluating the broader implications for linguistic preservation. The findings contribute to critical discussions on terminology standardization, translation strategies, and the impact of global English on specialized Romanian discourse.

Keywords: Anglicisms, intelligence terminology, global English influence, linguistic adaptation, operational communication

1. Introduction

Nowadays worldwide standard of English communication strongly affects domains of professional, technical and scientific fields. The growing adoption of English terminology in professional communication demonstrates its influence on Romanian intelligence and cybersecurity operations as well. The linguistic transformation extends beyond simple word adoption because it results from multiple historical, geopolitical, cultural, and operational elements which, in time, reformed the Romanian specialized language usage.

After joining transatlantic security organizations Romania underwent its linguistic transformation. The strategic intelligence leadership of English-speaking nations through international cooperation made Romanian institutions to implement English terminology throughout their operational activities. Strategic agencies

* Assoc. Prof., PhD, University of the West, Timisoara, Romania. E-mail: iulia.para@e-uvt.ro

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throughout the nation have completely incorporated intelligence gathering terminology into their official communication systems. The professional language adapted so as to match international communication standards while preserving continuous international intelligence professional collaboration.

The historical background demonstrates that the linguistic shift contained complex elements. The Romanian communist government established substantial obstacles which prevented Western cultural and linguistic elements from entering the country. Euro-Atlantic structures became the main focus for Romania after 1989. The security-related fields in Romania adopted English language practices after becoming a member of NATO and the European Union. The implementation of counterintelligence terminology demonstrates both institutional changes in Romania and its dedication to worldwide security standards.

The implementation of Anglicisms has enhanced the communication between Romanian intelligence professionals and their international partners. The common terminology enables quicker threat comprehension and it develops identical operational standards that reduce errors that come from translation during international teamwork. The operations that need immediate decisions like cyber operations and intelligence analysis require identical vocabulary. The word-borrowing process described by Haugen (1950) creates new vocabulary that eliminates confusion and maintains precise meaning.

Uniform terminology becomes necessary for strategic operations during the present geopolitical situation. The current conflict at the Romanian borders, together with regional instability entails Romania to preserve the terminology clear. The security partnership between Romania and its traditional Western allies demands accurate language since it is precisely this accuracy that facilitates for information exchange and operational long-term success. Crystal (2003) and Phillipson (1992) prove that language plays an essential role in succeeding effective cross-national cooperation and multilingual achievement.

Intel(ligence) discourse uses Anglicisms to validate broad linguistic innovation designs. Standardized communication systems through English terminology create connections between different systems by implementing identical procedures which diplomatic and commercial protocols use. The lack of shared terminology between parties creates more opportunities for communication failures which threaten both operational success and relationship sustainability. A single misinterpreted term during vital treaty negotiations or intelligence sharing operations results in strategic failure and diplomatic consequences.

The global spread of technical language has created specialized English terminology which includes threat assessment, surveillance and clearance as core concepts. The technical definitions of these terms combine with cultural elements to guide both conceptual development and operational implementation of intelligence work. The linguistic changes studied by Graddol (2006) and Pennycook (1994) show how geopolitical relationships modify languages while Romanian English

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assimilation shows both operational requirements and symbolic commitment to Western standards.

This research examines the strategic use of Anglicisms in Romanian intelligence discourse through cultural and linguistic elements that influence this process. The research examines the broad impact of term transformations on both national identity and communication systems and standardization of terminology through phonological and morphological changes and syntactical and semantic changes. The research investigates Romania's linguistic evolution by studying Fishman (1996) alongside other important scholars to understand its position in worldwide language contact processes and professional integration and identity formation.

2. Literature Review

Romanian intelligence discourse shows English language influence because of international partnerships and institutional standardization and English dominance in specialized knowledge fields. The existing body of literature investigates both the functional uses of English borrowings and their social and political consequences. The evaluation of essential academic studies and theoretical frameworks about Romanian language patterns follows an analytical assessment of professional standardization and linguistic globalization.

According to David Crystal (2003) English functions as a global lingua franca which becomes essential in professional and technical contexts requiring clarity and efficiency and standardization. His research shows English operates as the main language for international communication particularly in critical domains including diplomatic and intelligence and cybersecurity sectors. The Romanian adoption of English terms in these sectors demonstrates a worldwide linguistic pattern which aims to enhance communication between various national and institutional groups.

The adoption of precise terminology and rapid information processing becomes most evident in specific domains. The Romanian intelligence sector employs HUMINT and SIGINT and black ops and task force terminology because these English terms have specific operational meanings which demonstrate the necessity of linguistic borrowing for operational requirements. According to Durkin (2014) specialized fields use borrowing as a solution to address terminological gaps because native language equivalents either do not exist or do not provide adequate alternatives. Haugen (1950) demonstrated in his fundamental work that lexical imports exist beyond linguistic artifacts because they function as components of broader sociocultural systems.

The Romanian researchers studied this pattern through the political development of their nation from 1989 onward. Ciornei and Chițu (2019) state that Romanian military and intelligence discourse uses Anglicisms extensively because of Romania's strategic integration into Euro-Atlantic institutions. NATO and EU membership created operational and doctrinal alignment between member states

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while establishing common language standards. The need for interoperability in multinational missions requires shared terminology for success. The standardized operational language of NATO which primarily uses English has substantially influenced the vocabulary of Romanian military and intelligence organizations.

Stoica (2020) identifies symbolic value in this linguistic transformation which demonstrates how Romanian institutions align their strategic paradigms with Western values through Anglicism adoption. According to Bourdieu (1991) language functions as institutional capital to show both global connections and modernization alongside professional standards. The frequent deployment of English terminology shows Romanian agencies as well as international observers that these agencies function in the contemporary global security environment.

According to Blommaert (2010) the sociolinguistic space has become globalized because language use shows the worldwide movement of power and knowledge and institutional frameworks. The intelligence sector of Romania uses Anglicisms as both an outcome and an essential element of its global integration process. According to Pennycook (1994) and Phillipson (1992) the dominant position of English threatens to diminish both linguistic diversity and native cultural identities. The ethical and political implications of language use in international power dynamics become crucial issues when evaluating these criticisms.

The linguistic economy theories developed by Jakobson (1959) explain the research results at the micro-linguistic level. English intelligence terms consist of brief words which pack multiple meanings to make them more easily integrable than their Romanian counterparts. The operational terms briefing, leak and intel require only slight changes to deliver operational benefits in fast-paced operational settings. The characteristics of Anglicisms make them suitable for assimilation in cybersecurity and intelligence fields because these domains require immediate responses and clear communication.

Beyond functional aspects linguistic prestige remains an issue. According to Bourdieu (1991) linguistic capital theory shows that English terminology usage enhances speakers' expert reputation and their technical skills and their professional legitimacy. Romanian intelligence professionals select English terms instead of Romanian equivalents because these terms serve as indicators of professional expertise and modernity and global significance.

The research framework draws from two established contact linguistics models which include Myers-Scotton's Matrix Language Frame (MLF) model and Thomason and Kaufman's borrowing hierarchy. The Matrix Language Frame (MLF) model developed by Myers-Scotton (1993) demonstrates how code-switching and embedded borrowing function through the dominant Matrix Language (ML) controlling grammatical structure and Embedded Language (EL) contributing lexical elements.

The Matrix Language of Romanian discourse functions as the dominant language which controls syntax and morphology and English serves as the Embedded

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Language by incorporating dense lexical terms including briefing, leak, firewall, or spy ring.

The MLF model shows that lexical items can be embedded without structural interference because most English terms enter Romanian grammatical frames without any adaptation. For example: *A participat la un briefing securizat despre infrastructura cibernetică.*

The English noun briefing maintains its original form without Romanian inflection as it becomes part of a sentence constructed with native language syntax. The EL content (English) follows Embedded Language Island insertion according to MLF by inserting into a phrase without disrupting the morphosyntactic matrix (Romanian).

Borrowing Scale – Thomason and Kaufman (1988) - The borrowing scale developed by Thomason and Kaufman (1988) evaluates lexical influence through language contact intensity and sociopolitical factors. They distinguish between:

1. Cultural Borrowing – where words are borrowed due to prestige or necessity (task force, surveillance, intel)
2. Core Borrowing – where basic vocabulary begins to be replaced (not the case here)
3. Structural Borrowing – where phonology, morphology, or syntax are affected (very limited in this corpus)

The Romanian intelligence context falls under cultural borrowing because it emerged from professional needs and institutional relationships with English-speaking allies. The scale indicates that structural diffusion will be moderate to low because there is no evidence of core vocabulary replacement or syntactic borrowing.

Thomason and Kaufman explain that social elements influence borrowing patterns more than linguistic barriers do. The Romanian situation shows how institutional needs (e.g., NATO integration) and functional requirements surpass traditional language purity beliefs.

The research by Poplack et al. (1988) on lexical borrowing and code-switching shows that the social status of borrowed terms emerges from social networks and institutional connections and perceived necessity. The Romanian case follows this pattern because institutional requirements to adopt international standards lead to lexical adoption mainly in elite and specialized language use.

The literature shows that Anglicisms enter Romanian intelligence vocabulary through various factors which influence their acceptance and entry into the language. The phenomenon shows both a functional need to fulfill international cooperation requirements and a symbolic dedication to worldwide standards. The process of borrowing foreign words to improve operational clarity and international cooperation creates uncertainties about their potential impact on linguistic identity and national sovereignty. The future direction of Romanian linguistic approaches for intelligence work will depend on the balance between global integration and local distinctiveness.

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3. Analysis

The Romanian intelligence discourse accepts Anglicisms through multiple linguistic processes which derive from global communication requirements and institutional alignment and Romania's strategic direction. The specialized field of intelligence depends on precise terminology and standardized practices because lexical borrowing functions both as a practical tool and as a symbolic element. The study examines how English-derived terms become part of Romanian intelligence terminology through their transformation of phonological and morphological and syntactic and semantic elements. The analysis demonstrates how operational and structural factors drive linguistic assimilation while showing its impact on professional communication and national linguistic identity.

We obtained Anglicisms through their manual analysis of Romanian intelligence training manuals and official communication documents and media reports and publicly available institutional glossaries. The selection concentrated on English-derived terms which appear most frequently and maintain operational importance for Romanian intelligence and cybersecurity professionals. The research examined terminology which appears in official contexts such as NATO-aligned frameworks and technical documents and interagency briefings. The list draws its information from field expertise while using real-world examples to maintain both linguistic and professional relevance. A future study could expand this research by using quantitative corpus analysis to monitor term frequency and diachronic changes.

3.1 Linguistic Necessity and Sector-Specific Adaptation

The essential requirements of intelligence discourse include straightforward communication through short messages which all parties can understand. The transmission of intelligence data requires special attention to clarity because it occurs in situations with multiple languages and high-stress environments. English functions as the global security cooperation language which provides extensive operationally validated terminology for use. Through linguistic borrowing the language serves as an excellent resource for Romanian institutions to implement Western security standards.

The Romanian intelligence agencies maintain English terms in their original form without any changes to their phonological or morphological structure. The extensive use of English-language materials by NATO and its allied institutions through training and protocols and documentation results in this phenomenon. The original terms of: *HUMINT* (human intelligence), *SIGINT* (signals intelligence), *COMINT* (communications intelligence) and *OSINT* (open-source intelligence) acronyms persevere unaffected in their current language usage. The maintenance of these terms as such assists both operational requirements and international standardization since any variations to these acronyms would generate misunderstanding among transnational partners.

The Romanian language accepts specialized international terminology while preserving their original meanings. The Romanian language makes minimal changes

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when translating encryption and decryption terminology into *criptare* and *decriptare*. The modifications follow Romanian phonological rules while preserving the core meanings of the words. The language of Romanian demonstrates flexible linguistic adaptation through its combination of complete borrowing with partial calques and semantic changes when it encounters external linguistic influences.

3.2 Structural Patterns and Semantic Mapping

The research develops a linguistic system to present integration patterns across five intelligence activity categories including General Intelligence and Cyber Intelligence and Counterintelligence and Strategic Intelligence and Operational Terms. The categories reveal both functional domains and discursive structures which operate within intelligence work. The linguistic behavior of borrowed terms demonstrates distinct patterns between these domains because of their usage patterns and their level of specificity and institutional acceptance.

The Cyber Intelligence category includes malware, firewall and phishing terms which remain unadapted. Their technical context prevalence alongside worldwide usage makes their direct adoption both practical and expected. The semantic calquing process transforms *risk assessment* into *evaluare a riscurilor* which preserves the original conceptual framework through the use of Romanian expression. The operational clarity preference of the borrowing method appears through linguistic localization.

The majority of Anglicisms used in Romanian intelligence terminology exist as uninflected terms which do not require grammatical endings. The language treats acronyms and compound nouns (double agent, black operation, spy ring) as complete lexical units which do not need inflectional endings. The terms fit naturally into Romanian sentence structures because they function as noun phrases or adjectives despite their English origins. The flexible syntax of these terms supports the idea that carefully chosen and uniformly implemented borrowed terms do not interfere with native grammatical structures.

The borrowed terms in this study keep their original meanings but undergo semantic adjustments when used in Romanian contexts. The term intel functions as professional jargon in Romanian professional settings yet its usage stays confined to technical fields while avoiding general public discourse. The observed usage stratification between institutional jargon and general language follows the same patterns as other highly specialized fields including law, medicine and finance.

3.3. Register Variation and Public Lexical Diffusion

The specialized Anglicisms in Romanian intelligence discourse remain mostly limited to professional environments through terms like SIGINT and HUMINT and tradecraft yet specific terms related to cybersecurity and surveillance and globalized security narratives are increasingly used in everyday Romanian speech and media.

The spread of this register follows a gradual progression. The restricted technical register contains intelligence agency-specific terms including COMINT and cut-out

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and handler which remain exclusive to intelligence agencies and their professional documents and specialized training environments.

The professional register at its middle level now includes debriefing alongside task force and briefing which appear regularly in public-sector communications and journalistic reports and institutional documents. For example:

- The Prime Minister created a task force which managed emergency response coordination activities.
- The Prime Minister created a task force to direct emergency response coordination activities.

The General or Informal Register has accepted certain Anglicisms into Romanian popular language through digital media and pop culture and tech slang. Examples include: *hacker, phishing, leak (e.g., scandal de tip leak), surveillance, intel (used loosely in press as short for intelligence)*.

The terms have become standard usage in news broadcasts and social media platforms as well as political commentary and everyday conversations which shows their transition from specialized jargon to common semi-formal speech.

The pattern of language circulation described by Blommaert (2010) shows that lexical items move between high and low prestige domains while developing broader meanings and less formal speech patterns.

Bourdieu (1991) explains how linguistic capital enables speakers who are not part of intelligence circles to adopt these terms. These terms function as indicators of competence and global awareness and political savvy which have become more important in Romanian public discourse.

The professional meaning of Anglicisms disappears when writers apply them in contexts beyond their professional origins. Journalistic writing employs the term intel to refer to any type of information while abandoning its original definition as classified or operational data. The observed pattern follows global language contact dynamics because prestige borrowings lose their original meaning when they spread across wider speech communities.

3.4 Identity, Prestige, and Strategic Symbolism

The symbolic substance of Anglicisms in Romanian intelligence discourse extends past structural evaluation. The borrowed terms serve as indicators which demonstrate institutional modernization and security standard compliance according to scholarly literature. The implementation of English terms in these contexts demonstrates both technical expertise and strategic credibility during interactions with allied nation counterparts.

The symbolic nature of Anglicisms becomes most evident during training sessions and evaluation reports and mission briefings and multinational cooperation activities. The use of English terminology in these contexts helps Romania establish its position as a qualified security partner who can work with other countries effectively. The use of Anglo-American terminology indicates higher-status roles and international postings because it demonstrates internal professionalism.

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The adoption of Anglicisms supports both external and internal organizational hierarchies within the intelligence community. The implementation of English terminology by Romanian intelligence discourse represents an identity negotiation process. The practice of joining a transnational epistemic community brings advantages yet creates worries about losing Romanian equivalents and linguistic marginalization risks. The dual nature of this phenomenon demonstrates the fundamental conflict between globalizing forces and national independence which sociolinguistics and language policy scholars actively debate.

3.5 Implications for Terminological Management

The implementation of Anglicisms into Romanian intelligence discourse requires strategic management at institutional and policy levels for structural and symbolic purposes. The absence of a defined framework allows uncontrolled borrowing which produces inconsistent terminology and unclear interpretations and institutional fragmentation. A unified lexicon which combines Romanian linguistic standards with international terminology would reduce these potential risks.

The linguistic data collected in this study provides essential information for developing strategic terminology plans. The analysis of borrowing processes together with grammatical and semantic behavior of terms allows stakeholders to make intentional choices regarding term adaptation or translation or retention. The analysis serves both descriptive and prescriptive functions because it offers recommendations to policymakers and language professionals and educators who develop national security language resources.

3.6 Syntactic Integration and Hybrid Constructions

The uninflected Anglicisms in Romanian intelligence discourse operate as part of a system rather than independently. The native grammatical structures of Romanian language serve as syntactic frameworks to integrate English lexical items into hybrid constructions that follow Romanian morphosyntactic rules. For example:

- *Ofițerul a fost chemat la un debriefing imediat după operațiune.* (The officer was called to a debriefing immediately after the operation.)
- *Trebuie să participi la un stakeout diseară, în zona de nord.* (You need to join a stakeout tonight in the northern zone.)

The English nouns function as direct objects of prepositions (*la un*) in both examples while behaving identically to native Romanian nouns without undergoing inflection (*debriefing* rather than *debriefingul*).

Poplack et al. (1988) identify nonce borrowings as sporadic modified terms alongside established borrowings which appear frequently and maintain stable syntactic integration. The Anglicisms used in Romanian intelligence discourse function as established borrowings because they appear consistently in specialized registers and maintain fixed meanings and unproblematic syntactic integration.

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In some contexts, this results in code-mixed clauses that illustrate structural convergence:

- *Au făcut un intel drop la safe house-ul de pe Strada Viitorului*. (They made an intel drop at the safe house on Viitorului Street.)

The fixed phrase "intel drop" functions as a noun compound within a Romanian sentence while "safe house-ul" shows how the English noun receives Romanian definite article suffixation which indicates morphological integration.

The hybrid constructions demonstrate that borrowed terms maintain native grammatical flow. The syntactic adaptation of these terms demonstrates the code-mixing characteristics with high grammatical compatibility which Poplack et al. have identified.

Table - Linguistic Classification of Anglicisms in Romanian Intelligence Vocabulary

Category	Term	Phonology	Morphology	Syntax	Semantics
General Intelligence	Briefing	Unadapted	No Romanian inflection	Noun	Retains original meaning (*informare succintă)*
	Debriefing	Unadapted	No Romanian inflection	Noun	Retains original meaning (*evaluare post-acțiune*)
	Surveillance	Partially adapted	Integrated as *supraveghere*	Noun	Semantic shift to Romanian equivalent
	Undercover	Unadapted	No Romanian inflection	Adjective	Direct loanword
	HUMINT	Unadapted acronym	Invariable	Noun	Specialized term
	SIGINT	Unadapted acronym	Invariable	Noun	Specialized term
	COMINT	Unadapted acronym	Invariable	Noun	Specialized term
	ELINT	Unadapted acronym	Invariable	Noun	Specialized term
	Agent	Fully adapted	Inflected (*agentul, agenți*)	Noun	Retains original meaning
	Black operation	Unadapted compound	No Romanian inflection	Noun phrase	Retains original meaning
	Red flag	Unadapted compound	No Romanian inflection	Noun phrase	Retains original meaning
	Intel	Unadapted	No Romanian inflection	Noun	Semantic shift (informal term for intelligence)
	Tradecraft	Unadapted	No Romanian inflection	Noun	Technical term for spy methods

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	Blowback	Unadapted	No Romanian inflection	Noun	Direct loanword
	Alias	Unadapted	No Romanian inflection	Noun	Retains original meaning (*identitate falsă*)
	Cover identity	Unadapted compound	No Romanian inflection	Noun phrase	Calque (translated: *identitate acoperită*)
	Sensitive info.	Unadapted compound	No Romanian inflection	Noun phrase	Calque meaning
	Clearance	Unadapted	No Romanian inflection	Noun	Retains original meaning (*autorizație de acces*)
	Intelligence	Unadapted	No Romanian inflection	Noun	Retains original meaning (*informații clasificate*)
	Task force	Unadapted compound	No Romanian inflection	Noun phrase	Retains original meaning (*grup operativ*)
	Operative	Unadapted	No Romanian inflection	Noun	Retains original meaning (*operator/agent*)
	Leak	Unadapted	No Romanian inflection	Noun	Retains original meaning (*scurgere de informații*)
	Blackout	Unadapted	No Romanian inflection	Noun	Retains original meaning (*pană de curent/oprire comunicații*)
	Stakeout	Unadapted	No Romanian inflection	Noun	Retains original meaning (*supraveghere pe teren*)
	Hotspot	Unadapted	No Romanian inflection	Noun	Retains original meaning (*punct de acces*)
	Network	Unadapted	No Romanian inflection	Noun	Retains original meaning (*rețea*)
	Hacker	Unadapted	No Romanian inflection	Noun	Retains original meaning (*persoană care compromite sisteme informatice*)
	Protocol	Unadapted	No Romanian inflection	Noun	Retains original meaning (*regulament/procedură*)
Cyber	Cybersecurity	Unadapted	No Romanian	Noun	Retains original

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Intelligence			inflection		meaning
	Malware	Unadapted	No Romanian inflection	Noun	Retains original meaning
	Hacking	Unadapted	Adapted as verb *a hackui*	Verb	Retains original meaning
	Firewall	Unadapted	No Romanian inflection	Noun	Retains original meaning
	Encryption	Partially adapted	Integrated as *criptare*	Noun	Semantic shift (Romanian equivalent)
	Decryption	Partially adapted	Integrated as *decriptare*	Noun	Semantic shift (Romanian equivalent)
	Phishing	Unadapted	No Romanian inflection	Noun	Direct loanword
	Trojan	Unadapted	No Romanian inflection	Noun	Retains original meaning
	Dark web	Unadapted compound	No Romanian inflection	Noun phrase	Retains original meaning
	IP tracking	Unadapted compound	No Romanian inflection	Noun phrase	Retains original meaning
	Botnet	Unadapted	No Romanian inflection	Noun	Retains original meaning
Counterintelligence	Counterintell.	Unadapted	No Romanian inflection	Noun	Retains original meaning
	Defector	Unadapted	No Romanian inflection	Noun	Retains original meaning
	Leak	Unadapted	No Romanian inflection	Noun	Retains original meaning
	Mole	Unadapted	No Romanian inflection	Noun	Retains original meaning
	Backdoor	Unadapted	No Romanian inflection	Noun	Retains original meaning
	Double agent	Unadapted compound	No Romanian inflection	Noun phrase	Retains original meaning
	Espionage	Unadapted	No Romanian inflection	Noun	Retains original meaning
	Spy ring	Unadapted compound	No Romanian inflection	Noun phrase	Retains original meaning
Strategic Intelligence	Scenario planning	Unadapted compound	No Romanian inflection	Noun phrase	Calque (translated: *planificare scenarii*)
	Think tank	Unadapted compound	No Romanian inflection	Noun phrase	Retains original meaning

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	OSINT	Unadapted acronym	Invariable	Noun	Retains original meaning
	Risk assessment	Unadapted compound	No Romanian inflection	Noun phrase	Calque (translated: *evaluare a riscurilor*)
	Covert	Unadapted	No Romanian inflection	Adjective	Retains original meaning
Operational Terms	Handler	Unadapted	No Romanian inflection	Noun	Retains original meaning
	Safe house	Unadapted compound	No Romanian inflection	Noun phrase	Retains original meaning
	Code name	Unadapted compound	No Romanian inflection	Noun phrase	Retains original meaning
	Bug	Unadapted	No Romanian inflection	Noun	Retains original meaning
	Cut-out	Unadapted	No Romanian inflection	Noun	Retains original meaning

Source: Author's model

4. Recommendations

The Romanian language transforms through English word adoption which shows how languages actively exchange elements. Three fundamental elements drive this phenomenon because they consist of globalized world requirements and English cultural appeal and rapid technological advancement. The specialized field of intelligence requires precise communication thus Anglicisms have become essential for effective communication. The Romanian intelligence lexicon contains "briefing" and "debriefing" as fundamental terms which show how language facilitates cooperation and success. The study of linguistic evolution shows intricate connections between language and culture and society as they transform to meet new world requirements.

The rising use of Anglicisms in Romanian intelligence discourse creates both beneficial and detrimental effects. Foreign word adoption enhances operational clarity and international cooperation but creates risks of linguistic ambiguity and terminological inconsistency and cultural detachment unless proper management occurs. A complete strategy needs to be established to achieve equilibrium between modernization and preservation. The following recommendations function as guidelines for institutions and linguists and policymakers to handle the developing linguistic environment.

- Terminological standardization across agencies

A nationwide initiative must establish standardized Romanian intelligence terminology along with approved English intelligence terminology for essential concepts. Such standardization enables uniform terminology to appear in all documents and training materials and interagency communication. Standardization

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serves to prevent misinterpretation in multilingual settings and enables better compliance with NATO and EU terminology protocols.

- A bilingual intelligence glossary should be developed

The institutions should create and maintain a bilingual Romanian-English intelligence glossary by investing in its initial production and continuous updates. The glossary requires organized categorization of terms by domain (cyber, counterintelligence, operations) and precise definitions together with usage examples and linguistic modification comments. The glossary provides advantages to operational personnel and language experts who work in translation services and training programs and policy development activities.

- Inclusion of linguistic training in professional development

The training programs for intelligence personnel must integrate language awareness as an essential core subject. The training curriculum should teach both the correct use of terminology and the interpretation methods for borrowed language elements. The training curriculum should help students identify standard Romanian words compared to widely used Anglicisms to improve their language abilities.

- Promote the development and promotion of Romanian equivalents when possible

The necessity of English terms in particular situations remains unchanged but native Romanian alternatives need to receive primary attention for development and promotion. The institutional preference should implement Romanian terms whenever exact translations are available and conduct awareness campaigns and standardize official document usage. This method upholds linguistic integrity without affecting operational efficiency.

- Organizational partnerships between linguistic experts and intelligence operators should exist

The development of essential partnerships between applied linguists and military educators and intelligence professionals is essential. The partnerships allow tracking new lexical trends while assessing adaptation effectiveness and creating joint frameworks to evaluate incoming terminology. Such synergies would enable policy decisions to be based on empirical linguistic analysis and real-world operational needs.

- Public policies should adapt to new terminology which emerges through organizational processes.

A policy framework must be developed for evaluating new English terms before adoption because technological and strategic innovation advances at a rapid pace. The framework is to enclose standards that consider both the prerequisite of new nomenclatures as well as their capacity to adapt and their semantic precision, not to forget about their possible Romanian translation. The framework would allow deliberate adoption of new words instead of arbitrary adoption.

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5. Conclusion

The Romanian intelligence discourse shows how strategic Anglicism integration functions as a global linguistic adaptation process through institutional needs and sectoral requirements and worldwide globalization patterns. International intelligence operations must adopt English as their operational language because it provides precise communication systems which work together with rapid response capabilities.

The linguistic phenomenon functions across multiple complex dimensions according to research findings. The integration of Anglicisms occurs through structural changes which affect phonological forms and morphological structure as well as syntactic elements and semantic content. The analyzed terms either use their original terminology or undergo controlled modifications to meet Romanian grammatical standards. The system requirements maintain a continuous connection to system language requirements.

The implementation of English terminology in Romanian intelligence communications provides two essential advantages which boost operational efficiency and preserve global security standards. The borrowing process merges practical operational requirements with ideological elements. Romanian intelligence personnel use Anglicisms to enhance data sharing and communication yet the extensive adoption of Anglicisms threatens Romania's language heritage by replacing terms and produces broader cultural effects because of language dependence.

The worldwide dispute about integration versus linguistic sovereignty creates the same impact on Romania as it does on other nations. The intelligence field requires language choices as fundamental because this domain must maintain secrecy protocols while standardizing and ensuring exact communication methods. Strategic sectors of Romania adjust their language through external forces and internal requirements yet they lack centralized linguistic planning.

The research shows Romania requires immediate help for terminology management and cross-disciplinary policy interventions and joint collaboration to protect cultural heritage and achieve clear communication. Standardized glossaries together with training programs and strategic linguistic governance systems allow Romanian intelligence agencies to participate in international operations while safeguarding their linguistic heritage.

The research should investigate how intelligence personnel handle linguistic transformations which occur during their regular work activities. The research will provide essential information about language usage behaviors and abilities and institutional language rules of Romanian intelligence staff through ethnographic methods along with surveys and interviews. The evaluation of NATO member states' Anglicisms management practices will uncover insights about worldwide security sector language policies.

The Romanian intelligence community stands uniquely positioned to lead international linguistic developments while safeguarding national cultural elements. The organization can create a linguistic identity through deliberate strategies which combines worldwide connections with distinctive Romanian elements.

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